

## 國立中山大學 100 學年度博士班招生考試試題

## 科目：政治學方法論【政治所】

一、請以一段文字解說以下文字的大意(30%，注意：請勿以直接翻譯當作回答)，並以至兩段文字寫下個人評論(同意或不同意作者的觀察或立場的理由。20%。注意：立場的選擇或觀點不影響評分，關鍵在敘理的清晰程度)。

Political science has a long history of self-reflection. This article is a continuation of that tradition. But it differs from much of what has been written in that it offers an empirical model of how political science is organized. This analysis depends on only two assumptions: American Political Science Association (APSA) represents political scientists (or at least better than any other group) and the APSA Annual Meeting represents political science scholarship (or at least better than any other source). The results of this analysis indicate that while the hard-soft division in political science is real and important, it is not dominant. Given the wide-spread acceptance of the hard-soft model in the literature, it is prudent to question whether the new model in this article is accurate: How could so many highly respected and successful political scientists be wrong about the nature of the discipline? There are likely many reasons.

First, other than rigorous historical accounts, the presentation of the discipline has not been based on systematic and empirical research. They are personal accounts based on experience, often by scholars in our elite institutions that may not represent the divisions within the discipline as a whole.

Second, the hard-soft model has been presented primarily from those on the softer side of the discipline. To use the island metaphor, those on the island of political philosophy will view the discipline as made up of two masses—the island and the continent. The analysis presented in this article, to stretch the metaphor, is a satellite image. I find that hard and soft approaches are different and important, but there is greater diversity on the larger continent than previously recognized.

Third, it is likely that the fight between the hard and soft approaches within each subfield appears to be more important only because we rarely take a larger view of the discipline. International relations scholars modeling dyadic conflict are likely to interact with scholars discussing the right interpretation of Thucydides. Legislative scholars reflecting on the meaning of representation interact with scholars who prefer formal models of the legislator-constituent relationship. The student of W. E. B. Dubois' writings is likely to communicate with a researcher on African-American attitudes toward affirmative action. A student of Central Asian politics will exchange research findings with other Central Asian scholars regardless of their approach to politics. Our parochialism may blind us to our larger differences. As political scientists, we have more in common with scholars interested in the same type of politics (that is the same type of political phenomena) than we have in common with those that share our epistemology. This is the major conclusion of this article.

二、請比較詮釋學(hermeneutics)與實證論(positivism)之哲學立場的差異。(25%)

三、名詞解釋：(25%)

1. Scientific Realism
2. Naturalism
3. Genealogy
4. Scientific Research Programs
5. Scientism

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科目：比較政治【政治所甲組】

- 一、 Please first answer the authors' names for each book listed below (2%), and then summarize the main arguments in each book (4%). At last, please make your own comments on each main argument (4%). (Answer either in English or Chinese)
1. *The Logic of Collective Action* (10%)
  2. *Agendas, Alternatives, and Public Policies* (10%)
  3. *Patterns of Democracy* (10%)
  4. *Rediscovering Institutions* (10%)
  5. *Exit, Voice, and Loyalty* (10%)
- 二、 一般認為新制度主義政治學包括理性選擇制度主義、社會學制度主義及歷史制度主義三種研究途徑，試分別說明三者關於制度的起源及制度變遷的觀點？三種途徑是否可以整合，該如何整合？（30% 本題可以中文作答）
- 三、 試以英文定義政府（government）、國家（state）、政體（regime）及政治系統（political system）等四個名詞概念，並說明彼此間的可能相關性。（20% 本題以英文作答）

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科目：國際關係【政治所乙組】

1. 「國際關係」作為一專有學門，是否具足夠學術性？(25%)
2. 較諸國際學界，台灣國際關係學界於研究議題、研究方法、成果表現等，有何特點或問題？(25%)
3. Please analyze the connection between global governance and regional organization in the era of globalization with one example. (20%)  
(This question has to be answered in English)
4. 請舉例說明**多邊主義**在冷戰時期與經濟全球化時代之意涵。(30%)